



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The duties of the Bureau of Chemistry naturally somewhat overlap those of the Bureau of Bacteriology, but in addition to examination of supplies of water, and milk, this bureau will also examine into the nature and character of sewage, and trades wastes. Free of cost it will test water, milk, spices, drugs, confections, drinks, and food supplies of all sorts.

The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering will examine into the sources of both public and private water supplies, and prepare maps and drawings of the same for permanent record. Under the guidance of this bureau watersheds and catch basins will be patrolled as far as possible, and all sources of pollution reported to the State Board of Health.

Under the direction of the Bureau of Vital Statistics a register of all births and deaths shall be kept and published from time to time in whatever form the State Board of Health may decide to be the most serviceable.

That part of the bill which appropriated twenty thousand dollars for carrying it into effect was approved by the governor only to the extent of ten thousand dollars.

LORIAN P. JEFFERSON.

Motor Vehicles. Maryland has recently enacted a new automobile law which became effective July 1. It provides for the appointment by the Governor of a Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, whose duty it is to grant licenses and see to the enforcement of the law. Prior to the passage of this law, there was no annual license, but simply a registration for which there was a small fee. Under the new law there must be annual registration and the amount of the license is based on the horsepower of the motor vehicle. The annual fees are: \$6 for twenty horsepower or less; \$12 for more than twenty and not more than forty horsepower; and \$18 for over forty. The fee is only \$3 for motor vehicles used for the transportation of merchandise only.

The law requires that the number plate on the rear be fastened so as not to swing. The provision in regard to speed is somewhat elastic, as the speed must be reasonable, having regard to the width, traffic, and use of the highway, so as not to endanger the property or life or limb of any person. If the speed exceeds 12 miles per hour in the thickly settled or business parts of cities and towns, 18 miles in the outlying parts, or 25 miles in the open country outside of the limits of cities or towns, it is *prima facie* evidence that the speed is unreasonable and the burden of proof is placed upon the operator. The law contains provisions as to lights, brakes, signals, rules of the road, etc.

H. E. F.